

PN - DE3326941 A 19850207
 PD - 1985-02-07
 PR - DE19833326941 19830726
 OPD - 1983-07-26
 TI - Infrared gas analyser
 AB - The infrared gas analyser contains a light source (1) and -
 arranged one after another in the beam path - spherical mirrors (2)
 for dividing the beam into two parallel light fluxes, a light modulator
 (8), infrared filters (3), a measurement and a comparison channel,
 a light detector (7), and a synchronising unit. The light modulator
 (8) is constructed in the form of two identical wings (12), which are
 mounted on an axis of rotation (9) and pivoted relative to one
 another by 180 DEG about this axis (9), and each of which is
 configured as a sector of the circumferential surface of a straight
 conical frustum. The small circular surfaces of the cones forming
 the wings (12) cover one another, while the axis of rotation (9) of
 the light modulator (8) coincides with the axes of symmetry of the
 two conical frustums and extends perpendicular thereto in a plane
 in which the optical axes (10) of the parallel light fluxes lie.
 The infrared gas analyser is used in the production of
 spectrophotometers, filter analysers and other optical devices.
 <IMAGE>

IN - ZACHARIC MICHAIL PETROVIC (SU) VERESAGIN VIKTOR
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PA - INST FIZ AN BSSR (SU)

ICO - S01J3/08

EC - G01N21/35B ; G02B26/04

IC - G01N21/35

CT - DE3111399 A []; DE2557405 A []

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TI - Infrared gas analyser with conical section light modulator -
 consisting of two identical vanes on common axis of rotation and
 offset at angle of 180 degrees

PR - DE19833326941 19830726

PN - DE3326941 A 19850207 DW198507 013pp

- DE3326941 C 19870611 DW198723 000pp

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IC - G01N21/35

IN - VERESAGIN V G; ZACHARIC M

- AB - DE3326941 The analyser contains a light source (1) and a series arrangement of a spherical mirror (3) which divides the light beam into two parallel beams, an infrared filter, a measurement channel and a comparison channel, a synchronising unit, a light detector and a light modulator (8).
- The modulator is arranged between the light source and the spherical mirror in a divergent beam. It consists of two identical vanes (12) mounted on an axis (9) of rotation and at an angle of 180 degrees to each other about the axis. Each vane constitutes a sector of the outer surface of a linear conical frustum. The axis (9) of rotation of the light modulator (8) coincides with the axes of symmetry of both cones and is perpendicular to a plane containing the optical axes of the beams.
 - USE/ADVANTAGE - Mfg. spectral photometers, filter analysers and other optical equipment. Compact design. Simplified optics. The synchronising unit can be triggered from the main light source without reducing the light intensity. (1/5)

OPD - 1983-07-26

AN - 1985-038829 [07]